

**POETRY.**  
**The Great Harvest Year.**  
The harvest of the year 1878 is the largest  
harvest which ever ripened in America.  
The exports of food are much greater than  
ever before.

The night the century ebbed out, all worn  
with work and sin,  
The night a twentieth century, all fresh with  
hopes, came in,  
The children watched, the evening long, the  
midnight clock to see  
And to wish to one another "A Happy Cen-  
tury!"

And they clung upon my knee, and they tumbled  
And they lay down and began to sleep  
And they lay down and began to sleep  
And they lay down and began to sleep

But I told them that I could tell no tales but  
tales of peace—  
God grant us for a hundred years the tales  
of War might come—  
I told them I would tell them of the blessed  
Harvest Year,  
Of the year in which God fed men as they  
ne'er were fed before,  
For, till that year of peaceful cheer, since  
sins and wars were made,  
Never sent land to other lands such gift of  
Daily Bread!

The War was done, and men began to live  
in peaceful way,  
For thirteen years of hopes and fears, dark  
nights and joyful days,  
If wealth would slip, if it would trip, and  
if it would fall,  
"Lo! the seed-time and the harvest," said  
the Lord, "shall never fail."

And to all change of ups and downs, to  
every hope and fear,  
To men's amaze came round the days of the  
Great Harvest Year,  
When God's command bade all the land join  
heart and soul and mind,  
And health and wealth, and hand and land,  
For feeding all mankind.

So hot the noons of ripe July, that men took  
shade for sleep,  
And when the night shone clear and bright,  
they took their time to sleep,  
Nor can the men cut all the grain when hun-  
dreds of words are fed,  
So the ready hands of Orpheus are gleaming in  
their sleep.

All through the heated summer day the  
Kanses mended sleep,  
All through the night, with laughter light,  
their moonlight vigil kept,  
From set of sun the kindly moon until the  
break of day,  
Watched over their lightsome harvest work,  
and cleared the way for sleep.

They drove their handsome horses down, they  
drove them up again,  
While "click, click, click," the rattling knives  
cut off the heavy grain,  
Before it falls, around the straw the waiting  
wires wind,  
And the well ordered sheaves are left in still  
array belied.

So laughing girls the harvest reap, all chatter-  
ing the while,  
While "click, click, click," the shears reap  
their chorus, mile by mile,  
And lazy morning smiles when she sees the  
harvest stands  
In ordered files, some miles on miles, to feed  
the hungry lands.

Far in the South from day to day a living  
dew swept forth,  
As, wave on wave, the herds of kine flowed  
slowly to the North,  
Great herds, herds of kine, tender-eyed, and  
troops as man could number, across the  
prairie moved.

Behind, along their wavy line, the brown  
rancheros rode,  
From east to west, from west to east, as North  
the column flowed,  
To keep the herd compact and close from  
morn to setting sun,  
Nor on the way leave one stray, as the great  
side-poured  
A fair haired Saxon boy beside commanded  
the array,  
As it flowed along the road, I heard the  
singing say,  
"As God's command these beavers shall stand  
upon the Cheviot Hills,  
The land to feed where's tipping I'ved the  
lowest dew, the dew of life,  
So the great herd flows Northward, as the  
AIF-Patber wills."

—Extract from a poem by EDWARD EVERETT  
HALL, in Harper's Magazine for Jan-  
uary.

**HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.**  
Suet pudding: Four cups flour, one  
cup chopped raisins, one cup milk, one  
cup chopped beef suet, one cup molasses,  
one teaspoonful soda; steam three  
hours. Eat with sauce.

Oatmeal cake. One cup sugar, one  
half cup of butter, one cup of suet,  
one cup of oatmeal, one cup of milk,  
one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one  
cup of sugar, one cup of milk.

As much nitrate of soda as can  
be taken up between the forefinger and  
thumb in the glass every time the  
water is changed will preserve cut  
flowers in all their beauty for above a  
fortnight.

This is said to be good recipe for  
staining wood: For black walnut stain,  
simply use sulphuric varnish, thinned  
with spirits of turpentine, and apply  
with a brush. The acid destroys the  
oil of the wood, and can be made light  
or dark as desired.

Turkey soup: Take the turkey  
bones and cook one hour in water  
enough to cover them, stir in a little  
dressing and a beaten egg; take from  
the fire, and when the water cools, add  
a little butter, pepper, salt.

Our readers need not suffer from  
having their hands affected by water  
or soap, if the hands are dipped in  
vinegar water or lemon juice imme-  
diately after. The acid destroys the  
corrosive effect of the alkali, and makes  
the hands soft and white.

Now that colors are so largely used  
stockings, and so many are ruined in  
the laundry, a good plan in washing  
them is to roll them, after being rinsed  
in a piece of white linen and squeeze  
it to remove all the moisture possible,  
then dry, and the stockings will  
look new again. It is also a good  
plan to put a little of the same white  
linen in the water in which stockings  
are washed in order to keep in the  
colors.

Japan for tinware may be made thus:  
First, oil of turpentine, eight ounces;  
copal, two ounces; camphor, one dram;  
tar varnish. Either of the two first  
may be colored with lamp-black or  
vermillion. To the first, some recipes  
advise one ounce of oil of lavender to  
be added, but this is preposterous—  
first, because of the expense; and,  
secondly, because no essential oil is  
useful in varnish.

To cure bad butter throw in into  
boiling water and let it stand until it  
is melted, then skim the butter off as  
clean as possible; then put it into a  
curn and churn it over again with  
sweet milk; treat it the same way with  
butter, adding sugar and salt to it when  
churned. This operation cleans the  
butter completely, but there is a loss  
in the weight of it, all impurities fall  
to the bottom of the vessel in which  
it has been put with the water.

Corn husks are very useful for mak-  
ing mats. The way to make them is  
as follows: Have your husks mowed  
the day before you want to use them,  
so that they can be easily hand-  
led and will not break. Sort them,  
putting all the rouge ends at one side;  
then begin to braid the soft ends of  
them, using a new package every  
time you turn one of the ends toward  
you, and letting the rough end stand  
out about an inch and a half. When  
you have enough to make a mat, sew  
it together with a coarse sewing  
needle and some strong cord. Sew it  
in any shape you like, being careful to  
keep it flat.

**Historical.**  
Bagdad, the famous capital of the  
Caliphs, was founded in 762, by Al-  
Mansur, near the site of Seleucia, or  
New Babylon, on the Tigris, and about  
fifty miles from Babylon the Great, on  
the Euphrates. The despoils of those  
centuries built cities and peopled them  
at their pleasure. Old Babylon was  
founded to New. New to Ctesiphon,  
this to Almadayn, and this to Basra  
and Bagdad, which were successive-  
ly built by Omar and Al Mansur. Bag-  
dad was the capital of the sovereign  
Caliphate and the seat of science and the  
arts.

An idea may be formed of the strict-  
ness with which the regulations and  
prohibitions were enforced, from the fact  
that in 1556-57 Oliver Cromwell pro-  
hibited all persons called fidlers or  
making music in any inn, ale house or  
tavern, etc. If they professed them-  
selves or offered to make music they  
were to be adjudged to be rogues, vag-  
abonds and sturdy vagabonds, and  
were to be proceeded against as such.

About the year 1707 the Jews offered  
Lord Godolphin, Minister of Queen  
Anne, to pay £500,000 (and they would  
have made £1,000,000) if the Govern-  
ment would allow them to purchase  
the town of Brentford, with leave of  
settling there entirely, with full privi-  
leges of trade, etc. Lord Godolphin  
refused to comply with their request, and  
a curious reason is assigned by Dean  
Lockier, because it would provoke two  
of the most powerful bodies in the na-  
tion, the clergy and the merchants.

The Jews had better success with Ol-  
iver Cromwell; they offered him £50,  
000 to have a synagogue in London.  
He took the money and they had their  
temple.

Torricelli, a pupil of Galileo, having  
discovered that no principle of suction  
existed, and that water did not rise in a  
pump owing to nature's abhorrence  
of a vacuum, imitated the action of a  
pump with mercury and made the first  
barometer in 1643, and Descartes  
explained the phenomena. Suction  
was, however, defended all over Eu-  
rope, and arguments were supposed to  
be made with books, by which both  
suction and attraction were effected.

In 1654, Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg,  
made the first air pump, which opened  
a new field to science, and by which  
of which Boyle, in England, acquired  
fame.

The materials used for writing on  
have varied in different ages and na-  
tions. Among the Egyptians, slaves of  
limestone, leather, and papyrus were  
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stone for public monuments, wax for  
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nary transactions of life. The  
Kings of Persians adopted parch-  
ment, and the other nations of the an-  
cient world chiefly depended on a sup-  
ply of parchment from Egypt. But the  
Assyrians and Babylonians employed  
for their public archives, their astro-  
nomical computations, their religious  
dedications, their historical annals and  
even for title deeds, clay tablets, of  
change, tablets, cylinders and hexa-  
gonal prisms of terra cotta. Two of  
these cylinders, still extant, contain  
the history of the campaign of Sa-  
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terial, and to the happy idea of em-  
ploying it in its manner, the present  
age is indebted for a detailed history  
of the Assyrian monarchy, while the  
productions of many other ancient  
writers, confined to a more perishable  
material, have wholly or partly dis-  
appeared.

**Steam-Ploughing in England.**  
Whatever may be the objections to  
the use of the steam plough—and they  
are fast being overcome—they impress  
the unimagined visitor with great  
force. I had read of them and had  
seen pictures of them, and knew of the  
amount of work that they accomplish-  
ed, but to see them standing before  
me, more than a dozen of them in sled  
terred, showed how inadequate had  
been my preconceived idea concerning them.

John Fowler & Co. of Leeds, show  
several sets of apparatus with engines  
of from six to twenty nominal horse-  
power, with the gang ploughs, grub-  
bers, rollers, cultivators, and harrows  
to be used with them. It is impos-  
sible to give a correct notion of the  
system of steam cultivation without  
quite full illustrations. In Fowler's  
system two engines are used, one draw-  
ing the plough, and the other, which  
is capable of traveling on the road,  
moving about the fields, and  
carrying their apparatus with  
them. Under the boiler  
a horizontal drum carries a steel  
rope, by which the plough is drawn.  
The plough, which turns from four to  
eight furrows, according to the horse-  
power of the engine, is a gang  
plough, attached to a steel wire,  
so balanced that as it proceeds in ei-  
ther direction the gang which is to  
make the reverse cut is cocked up in  
the air. The gang which is to be  
drawn is supported by a series of  
centres of the gang, and has in front of  
him a steering windlass, by which the  
direction of the plough is regulated.  
The grubbers, cultivators, harrows,  
subsoilers, etc., are all arranged in a  
similar way.

When at work, one engine stands at  
each side of the field, each with its rope  
attached to the plough, and is draw-  
n backward and forward between them,  
the engines moving forward along  
the headland for each new bit.

In order to protect the rope from fric-  
tion, it is supported by a series of  
little trucks called "rope porters."

A pair of the larger engines and a  
six-furrow plough will turn up from  
fifteen to twenty acres per day, almost  
irrespective of the weather, and the  
agricultural limit. The system has  
been in practical use for twenty years  
past, and has been undergoing constant  
improvement, until it seems now to be  
very nearly perfect. It is, of course,  
only on farms of the largest size, where  
many hundreds of acres are ploughed  
annually, that these large double en-  
gine sets are profitable as used, but  
there are companies and associations of  
farmers in all parts of England which  
own one or more sets to be let out for  
hire, so that even a small farmer may  
have his ploughing done by steam at a  
cost much less than that of doing it by  
horse labor, when it is considered that  
he is relieved from the cost of main-  
taining his horses throughout the year.  
The mere matter of economy, however,  
is a secondary consideration as com-  
pared with the quality of the work done.  
The greater speed of the steam-  
plough gives a much more thorough  
pulverization and aeration to the soil,  
the treading of horses' feet is entirely  
done away with, and the condition of  
the land generally is greatly improved,  
especially as the subsequent operation  
may, where fields are sufficiently large,  
all be done by steam—harrowing, roll-  
ing and sowing. Indeed, the system  
is so simple and so easily understood,  
that a boy of sixteen, with a little  
experience, can operate it. To give an  
idea of the scale of the work that it  
will do, a single balance plough is about  
thirty feet long, and weighs over two  
tons.—Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., in  
Harper's Magazine for January.

If you want a live daily paper, order the  
Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch. Subscription  
\$5.00 per annum. Address Geo. E. Waring,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**The Writers of the Bible.**  
Moses wrote Genesis, Exodus, Le-  
viticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.  
Joshua, Phinehas or Eleazar wrote  
the book of Joshua, but it is not cer-  
tain which of them.

Solomon is the penman of the books  
of Judges and Ruth. He also wrote  
the first acts of David, and proba-  
bly Nathan and Gad wrote his last  
acts; and the whole was formed into  
two books, which were written by  
Samuel, the most eminent person, al-  
though the first and second books of  
Samuel.

Solomon most probably compiled the  
two books of the Kings.

Ezra compiled the two books of the  
Chronicles. He is also author of the  
book bearing his name.

Nehemiah wrote Nehemiah.  
The author of the book of Esther is  
unknown.

Elihu was most probably the pen-  
man of the book of Job. Moses may  
have written the first chapter, and  
the last. Some think Job wrote it  
himself.

David wrote most of the book of  
Psalms. Asaph penned a few of them.  
Solomon wrote the Proverbs, Ecclesi-  
astes, and the songs of Solomon.

Isaiah is the author of the prophecy  
of Isaiah.

Jeremiah wrote the book bearing his  
name, and the Lamentations of Jeremi-  
ah.

Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos,  
Obadiah, probably Jonah, Micah, Na-  
hum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai,  
Zechariah, wrote the books of prophe-  
cies bearing the names.

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, wrote  
the Gospels named after them.

Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles.  
Paul is the author of the Epistle to the  
Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians,  
Philippians, Colossians, Thessa-  
lonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon,  
and Hebrews.

James, the son of Alphaeus, who was  
routin german to Christ, and one of the  
Apostles, wrote the Epistle of James.

Peter wrote the epistle bearing his  
name.

The Apostle John wrote the three  
Epistles of John.

Jude, the Apostle, the brother of  
James, called the Lebbeus, whose sur-  
name was Thaddeus, wrote the epistle  
bearing his name.

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writers, confined to a more perishable  
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appeared.

**The Flood at Wheeling.**  
Intelligencer, 13th.  
The river at noon yesterday reached  
the highest stage known for several  
years, the marks indicating thirty-five  
feet. The rise was steady, and in less  
than thirty hours, so that our people  
were not caught unawares, and conse-  
quently little or no damage was sus-  
tained. The flood covered the extreme  
lower end of the Island, backed up the  
west end of the branch and reaching  
within a few feet of the eastern bank  
just north of Caroline street, opposite  
the mouth of Fourteenth street. At  
this point the banks were level full,  
leaving, however, a pathway, over  
which the residents of Stonetown pass-  
ed dry shod. That isolated village was  
cut off from the rest of the city, and  
was wrapped in the clamor of the high  
water, the encroaching waters. Higher up  
still, and on the west side, cellars were  
flooded, and first floors damped, while  
on the east side and above the Stonetown  
Bridge all the lots to the second  
bank were several feet under water.  
On the South Side, in the neighborhood  
of Caldwell's farm, several parties left  
their houses, and in Richwood, where  
houses along the river had their cellars  
flooded to the first floor. There was  
the trouble and inconvenience of mov-  
ing stocks of winter supplies to higher  
and dryer quarters, but beyond this we  
heard of nothing worth recording.  
Along the wharf the boats and barges  
were a little short of tying places, on  
account of the proximity of the high  
water, over which they could not carry their  
lines. The delivery of coal from barges  
and the shipping of the ponderous  
engines on to Captain List's new boat  
were greatly facilitated by the high  
water, thus proving the truth of the  
old adage, that it's an ill wind that  
blows no one any good.

**How an Engraver Made His  
Mark.**  
E. Kingsley, the engraver, who has  
achieved success in New York, some of  
his best work appearing in Scribner's  
Monthly, says a dispatch from North-  
ampton, Mass., was formerly sent him  
in a local newspaper office. He re-  
lived on a Hatfield farm, and came  
over the river daily to his work,  
bringing his dinner in a pail and re-  
turning at night in the same way. He  
appeared to the village folks like a  
clumsy ne'er do well, but he always  
claimed that some time he would  
be a great man, though at that time he  
probably did not realize it. He was  
with an engraver's tools. Later he  
drifted to New York, and became an  
engraver and lithographer. Then he  
returned to this place and gained a  
precious living by designing and en-  
graving book labels and engraving il-  
lustrations of local manufactures. He  
afterward took to painting Indians.  
In the air. The generally appeared as a  
natural in the war paint he be-  
stowed upon them, being his favorite  
subjects, but his scenes were always  
of a high artistic. When Prof.  
Champey, the artist, came to North-  
ampton, Mr. Kingsley took drawing  
lessons of him, and then visited New  
York again to study anatomy. His  
return to the plough, and his is now  
marked that he returned to his work  
as an engraver, became one of the  
competitors for engraving illustrations  
in Scribner's Monthly, and he is now  
doing some of the best work of the  
kind at that magazine.

**Where It Never Rains.**  
From the San Francisco Bulletin.  
In Peru, South America, rain is un-  
known. The coast of Peru is a vast  
region of perpetual southeast trade  
winds, and though the Peruvian shores  
are on the verge of the great southeast  
trade, yet it never rains there. The  
reason is plain. The southeast trade  
winds in the Atlantic Ocean first strike  
the water on the coast of Africa. Trav-  
eling to the northwest they blow  
along the coast of South America, and  
only reach the coast of Brazil. By this  
they are laden with vapor, which they  
continue to bear across the continent,  
and so they go, and supplying  
with it the source of the Rio de la  
Plata and the Southern tributaries of  
the Amazon. Finally they reach the  
mouth of the last parties of moisture  
that a very low temperature can  
contract. Reaching the summit of that  
range, they tumble down as cool and  
dry winds on the Pacific slope beyond.  
Meeting with no evaporating surface,  
and no temperature colder than that  
to which they were subjected on the  
mountain tops, they reach the ocean.  
But we see how the trade winds of the  
Atlantic become the trade winds of the  
Pacific, and how the rivers of Chili and Peru  
are supplied.

Several brands of Baking Powder  
are largely sold, have recently been analyzed,  
and the following is the result in one case,  
which is about an average:  
Baker's Baking Powder..... 30.00 per cent.  
Bicarbonate of Soda..... 31.32  
Cream of Tartar..... 38.68  
Starch..... 28.13  
"E. P. B."—Excelsior Baking Powder  
made by Logan, Lee & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.  
is pure. We sold no other.  
[12 5 21.] Geo. J. Waring.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
—OF THE—  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**  
To Common Pleas Court, 1878.  
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Belmont Co., Ohio,  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Sept. 24, 1878.  
HON. WM. OKEY, Judge of the Common Pleas Court:  
Sir—In accordance with Statutes made and provided,  
(See O. L. Vol. 73, Page 141) we herewith submit report of  
our financial transactions for the fiscal year ending Sep-  
tember 24, 1878.  
The following tabular statement exhibits the condition  
of the various funds at the beginning and close of the year:  
—Sept. 24, 1877.—Sept. 24, 1878.—  
COUNTY FUNDS.  
Balance, Overd'n. Balance, Overd'n.  
County.....\$10744 26 \$ 9875 01  
County Jail.....1197 45 1197 45  
County Jail.....2943 10 2943 10  
County Jail.....2721 16 2721 16  
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County Jail.....2419 52 2419 52  
County Jail.....1812 63 1812 63  
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County Jail.....10032 35 10032 35  
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